

53-2a-101. Title.

This part is known as the "Emergency Management Act."

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-102. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Attack" means a nuclear, cyber, conventional, biological, act of terrorism, or chemical warfare action against the United States of America or this state.

(2) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the Department of Public Safety or the commissioner's designee.

(3) "Director" means the division director appointed under Section 53-2a-103 or the director's designee.

(4) "Disaster" means an event that:

(a) causes, or threatens to cause, loss of life, human suffering, public or private property damage, or economic or social disruption resulting from attack, internal disturbance, natural phenomena, or technological hazard; and

(b) requires resources that are beyond the scope of local agencies in routine responses to emergencies and accidents and may be of a magnitude or involve unusual circumstances that require response by government, not-for-profit, or private entities.

(5) "Division" means the Division of Emergency Management created in Section 53-2a-103.

(6) "Energy" includes the energy resources defined in this chapter.

(7) "Expenses" means actual labor costs of government and volunteer personnel, and materials.

(8) "Hazardous materials emergency" means a sudden and unexpected release of any substance that because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics presents a direct and immediate threat to public safety or the environment and requires immediate action to mitigate the threat.

(9) "Internal disturbance" means a riot, prison break, terrorism, or strike.

(10) "Natural phenomena" means any earthquake, tornado, storm, flood, landslide, avalanche, forest or range fire, drought, or epidemic.

(11) "State of emergency" means a condition in any part of this state that requires state government emergency assistance to supplement the local efforts of the affected political subdivision to save lives and to protect property, public health, welfare, or safety in the event of a disaster, or to avoid or reduce the threat of a disaster.

(12) "Technological hazard" means any hazardous materials accident, mine accident, train derailment, air crash, radiation incident, pollution, structural fire, or explosion.

(13) "Terrorism" means activities or the threat of activities that:

(a) involve acts dangerous to human life;

(b) are a violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of this state; and

(c) to a reasonable person, would appear to be intended to:

(i) intimidate or coerce a civilian population;

(ii) influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or

(iii) affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping.

(14) "Urban search and rescue" means the location, extrication, and initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in a confined space as the result of a structural collapse, transportation accident, mining accident, or collapsed trench.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-103. Division of Emergency Management -- Creation -- Director -- Appointment -- Term -- Compensation.

(1) There is created within the Department of Public Safety the Division of Emergency Management.

(2) The division shall be administered by a director appointed by the commissioner with the approval of the governor.

(3) The director is the executive and administrative head of the division and shall be experienced in administration and possess additional qualifications as determined by the commissioner and as provided by law.

(4) The director acts under the supervision and control of the commissioner and may be removed from the position at the will of the commissioner.

(5) The director shall receive compensation as provided by Title 67, Chapter 19, Utah State Personnel Management Act.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-104. Division duties -- Powers.

(1) The division shall:

(a) respond to the policies of the governor and the Legislature;

(b) perform functions relating to emergency management as directed by the governor or by the commissioner, including:

(i) coordinating with state agencies and local governments the use of personnel and other resources of these governmental entities as agents of the state during an interstate disaster in accordance with the Emergency Management Assistance Compact described in Section 53-2a-402;

(ii) coordinating the requesting, activating, and allocating of state resources during an intrastate disaster or a local state of emergency;

(iii) receiving and disbursing federal resources provided to the state in a declared disaster;

(iv) appointing a state coordinating officer who is the governor's representative and who shall work with a federal coordinating officer during a federally declared disaster; and

(v) appointing a state recovery officer who is the governor's representative and who shall work with a federal recovery officer during a federally declared disaster;

(c) prepare, implement, and maintain programs and plans to provide for:

(i) prevention and minimization of injury and damage caused by disasters;

(ii) prompt and effective response to and recovery from disasters;

(iii) identification of areas particularly vulnerable to disasters;

- (iv) coordination of hazard mitigation and other preventive and preparedness measures designed to eliminate or reduce disasters;
 - (v) assistance to local officials, state agencies, and the business and public sectors, in developing emergency action plans;
 - (vi) coordination of federal, state, and local emergency activities;
 - (vii) coordination of emergency operations plans with emergency plans of the federal government;
 - (viii) coordination of urban search and rescue activities;
 - (ix) coordination of rapid and efficient communications in times of emergency;
- and
- (x) other measures necessary, incidental, or appropriate to this part;
- (d) coordinate with local officials, state agencies, and the business and public sectors in developing, implementing, and maintaining a state energy emergency plan in accordance with Section 53-2a-902; and
- (e) administer Part 6, Disaster Recovery Funding Act, in accordance with that part.
- (2) (a) The Department of Public Safety shall designate state geographical regions and allow the political subdivisions within each region to:
- (i) coordinate planning with other political subdivisions, tribal governments, and as appropriate, other entities within that region and with state agencies as appropriate, or as designated by the division;
 - (ii) coordinate grant management and resource purchases; and
 - (iii) organize joint emergency response training and exercises.
- (b) The political subdivisions within a region designated in Subsection (2)(a) may not establish the region as a new government entity in the emergency disaster declaration process under Section 53-2a-208.
- (3) The division may make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, to:
- (a) establish protocol for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and the activities described in Subsection (2);
 - (b) coordinate federal, state, and local resources in a declared disaster or local emergency; and
 - (c) implement provisions of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact as provided in Section 53-2a-402 and Title 53, Chapter 2a, Part 3, Statewide Mutual Aid Act.
- (4) The division may consult with the Legislative Management Committee, the Judicial Council, and legislative and judicial staff offices to assist the division in preparing emergency succession plans and procedures under Title 53, Chapter 2a, Part 8, Emergency Interim Succession Act.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-105. Emergency Management Administration Council created -- Function -- Composition -- Expenses.

- (1) There is created the Emergency Management Administration Council to provide advice and coordination for state and local government agencies on

government emergency prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery actions and activities.

(2) The council shall meet at the call of the chair, but at least semiannually.

(3) The council shall be made up of the:

(a) lieutenant governor, or the lieutenant governor's designee;

(b) attorney general, or the attorney general's designee;

(c) heads of the following state agencies, or their designees:

(i) Department of Public Safety;

(ii) Division of Emergency Management;

(iii) Department of Transportation;

(iv) Department of Health;

(v) Department of Environmental Quality;

(vi) Department of Community and Economic Development; and

(vii) Department of Natural Resources;

(d) adjutant general of the National Guard or the adjutant general's designee;

(e) commissioner of agriculture and food or the commissioner's designee;

(f) two representatives with expertise in emergency management appointed by the Utah League of Cities and Towns;

(g) two representatives with expertise in emergency management appointed by the Utah Association of Counties;

(h) up to four additional members with expertise in emergency management, critical infrastructure, or key resources as these terms are defined under 6 U.S. Code Section 101 appointed from the private sector, by the chair of the council; and

(i) two representatives appointed by the Utah Emergency Management Association.

(4) The commissioner and the lieutenant governor serve as cochair of the council.

(5) A member may not receive compensation or benefits for the member's service, but may receive per diem and travel expenses in accordance with:

(a) Section 63A-3-106;

(b) Section 63A-3-107; and

(c) rules made by the Division of Finance pursuant to Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107.

(6) The council shall coordinate with existing emergency management related entities including:

(a) the Emergency Management Regional Committees established by the Department of Public Safety;

(b) the Statewide Mutual Aid Committee established under Section 53-2a-303; and

(c) the Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Commission designated under Section 53-2a-703.

(7) The council may establish other committees and task forces as determined necessary by the council to carry out the duties of the council.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-201. Title.

This part is known as the "Disaster Response and Recovery Act."

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-202. Legislative findings -- Purpose -- Short title.

(1) The Legislature finds that existing and increasing threats of the occurrence of destructive disasters resulting from attack, internal disturbance, natural phenomenon or technological hazard could greatly affect the health, safety, and welfare of the people of this state, and it is therefore necessary to grant to the governor of this state and its political subdivisions special emergency disaster authority.

(2) It is the purpose of this act to assist the governor of this state and its political subdivisions to effectively provide emergency disaster response and recovery assistance in order to protect the lives and property of the people. This part is known as the "Disaster Response and Recovery Act."

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-203. Definitions.

(1) "Chief executive officer" means:

(a) for a municipality:

(i) the mayor for a municipality operating under all forms of municipal government except the council-manager form of government; or
(ii) the city manager for a municipality operating under the council-manager form of government;

(b) for a county:

(i) the chair of the county commission for a county operating under the county commission or expanded county commission form of government;
(ii) the county executive officer for a county operating under the county-executive council form of government; or
(iii) the county manager for a county operating under the council-manager form of government; or

(c) for a special service district:

(i) the chief executive officer of the county or municipality that created the special service district if authority has not been delegated to an administrative control board as provided in Section 17D-1-301;

(ii) the chair of the administrative control board to which authority has been delegated as provided in Section 17D-1-301; or

(iii) the general manager or other officer or employee to whom authority has been delegated by the governing body of the special service district as provided in Section 17D-1-301; or

(d) for a local district:

(i) the chair of the board of trustees selected as provided in Section 17B-1-309;
or

(ii) the general manager or other officer or employee to whom authority has been delegated by the board of trustees.

(2) "Local emergency" means a condition in any municipality or county of the state which requires that emergency assistance be provided by the affected municipality or county or another political subdivision to save lives and protect property within its jurisdiction in response to a disaster, or to avoid or reduce the threat of a disaster.

(3) "Political subdivision" means a municipality, county, special service district, or local district.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-204. Authority of governor -- Federal assistance -- Fraud or willful misstatement in application for financial assistance -- Penalty.

(1) In addition to any other authorities conferred upon the governor, if the governor issues an executive order declaring a state of emergency, the governor may:

(a) utilize all available resources of state government as reasonably necessary to cope with a state of emergency;

(b) employ measures and give direction to state and local officers and agencies that are reasonable and necessary for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this part and with orders, rules, and regulations made pursuant to this act;

(c) recommend and advise the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the state if necessary for the preservation of life;

(d) recommend routes, modes of transportation, and destination in connection with evacuation;

(e) in connection with evacuation, suspend or limit the sale, dispensing, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, explosives, and combustibles, not to include the lawful bearing of arms;

(f) control ingress and egress to and from a disaster area, the movement of persons within the area, and recommend the occupancy or evacuation of premises in a disaster area;

(g) clear or remove from publicly or privately owned land or water debris or wreckage that is an immediate threat to public health, public safety, or private property, including allowing an employee of a state department or agency designated by the governor to enter upon private land or waters and perform any tasks necessary for the removal or clearance operation if the political subdivision, corporation, organization, or individual that is affected by the removal of the debris or wreckage:

(i) presents an unconditional authorization for removal of the debris or wreckage from private property; and

(ii) agrees to indemnify the state against any claim arising from the removal of the debris or wreckage;

(h) enter into agreement with any agency of the United States:

(i) for temporary housing units to be occupied by victims of a state of emergency or persons who assist victims of a state of emergency; and

(ii) to make the housing units described in Subsection (1)(h)(i) available to a political subdivision of this state;

(i) assist any political subdivision of this state to acquire sites and utilities necessary for temporary housing units described in Subsection (1)(h)(i) by passing

through any funds made available to the governor by an agency of the United States for this purpose;

(j) subject to Sections 53-2a-209 and 53-2a-214, temporarily suspend or modify by executive order, during the state of emergency, any public health, safety, zoning, transportation, or other requirement of a statute or administrative rule within this state if such action is essential to provide temporary housing described in Subsection (1)(h)(i);

(k) upon determination that a political subdivision of the state will suffer a substantial loss of tax and other revenues because of a state of emergency and the political subdivision so affected has demonstrated a need for financial assistance to perform its governmental functions, in accordance with Utah Constitution, Article XIV, Sections 3 and 4, and Section 10-8-6:

(i) apply to the federal government for a loan on behalf of the political subdivision if the amount of the loan that the governor applies for does not exceed 25% of the annual operating budget of the political subdivision for the fiscal year in which the state of emergency occurs; and

(ii) receive and disburse the amount of the loan to the political subdivision;

(l) accept funds from the federal government and make grants to any political subdivision for the purpose of removing debris or wreckage from publicly owned land or water;

(m) upon determination that financial assistance is essential to meet expenses related to a state of emergency of individuals or families adversely affected by the state of emergency that cannot be sufficiently met from other means of assistance, apply for, accept, and expend a grant by the federal government to fund the financial assistance, subject to the terms and conditions imposed upon the grant;

(n) recommend to the Legislature other actions the governor considers to be necessary to address a state of emergency; or

(o) authorize the use of all water sources as necessary for fire suppression.

(2) A person who fraudulently or willfully makes a misstatement of fact in connection with an application for financial assistance under this section shall, upon conviction of each offense, be subject to a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session
Amended by Chapter 304, 2013 General Session

53-2a-205. Authority of chief executive officers of political subdivisions -- Ordering of evacuations.

(1) (a) In order to protect life and property when a state of emergency or local emergency has been declared, the chief executive officer of each political subdivision of the state is authorized to:

(i) carry out, in the chief executive officer's jurisdiction, the measures as may be ordered by the governor under this part; and

(ii) take any additional measures the chief executive officer may consider necessary, subject to the limitations and provisions of this part.

(b) The chief executive officer may not take an action that is inconsistent with any order, rule, regulation, or action of the governor.

(2) When a state of emergency or local emergency is declared, the authority of the chief executive officer includes:

(a) utilizing all available resources of the political subdivision as reasonably necessary to manage a state of emergency or local emergency;

(b) employing measures and giving direction to local officers and agencies which are reasonable and necessary for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this part and with orders, rules, and regulations made under this part;

(c) if necessary for the preservation of life, issuing an order for the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the political subdivision;

(d) recommending routes, modes of transportation, and destinations in relation to an evacuation;

(e) suspending or limiting the sale, dispensing, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, explosives, and combustibles in relation to an evacuation, except that the chief executive officer may not restrict the lawful bearing of arms;

(f) controlling ingress and egress to and from a disaster area, controlling the movement of persons within a disaster area, and ordering the occupancy or evacuation of premises in a disaster area;

(g) clearing or removing debris or wreckage that may threaten public health, public safety, or private property from publicly or privately owned land or waters, except that where there is no immediate threat to public health or safety, the chief executive officer shall not exercise this authority in relation to privately owned land or waters unless:

(i) the owner authorizes the employees of designated local agencies to enter upon the private land or waters to perform any tasks necessary for the removal or clearance; and

(ii) the owner provides an unconditional authorization for removal of the debris or wreckage and agrees to indemnify the local and state government against any claim arising from the removal; and

(h) invoking the provisions of any mutual aid agreement entered into by the political subdivision.

(3) (a) If the chief executive is unavailable to issue an order for evacuation under Subsection (2)(c), the chief law enforcement officer having jurisdiction for the area may issue an urgent order for evacuation, for a period not to exceed 36 hours, if the order is necessary for the preservation of life.

(b) The chief executive officer may ratify, modify, or revoke the chief law enforcement officer's order.

(4) Notice of an order or the ratification, modification, or revocation of an order issued under this section shall be:

(a) given to the persons within the jurisdiction by the most effective and reasonable means available; and

(b) filed in accordance with Subsection 53-2a-209(1).

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-206. State of emergency -- Declaration -- Termination -- Commander

in chief of military forces.

(1) A state of emergency may be declared by executive order of the governor if the governor finds a disaster has occurred or the occurrence or threat of a disaster is imminent in any area of the state in which state government assistance is required to supplement the response and recovery efforts of the affected political subdivision or political subdivisions.

(2) A state of emergency shall continue until the governor finds the threat or danger has passed or the disaster reduced to the extent that emergency conditions no longer exist.

(3) A state of emergency may not continue for longer than 30 days unless extended by joint resolution of the Legislature, which may also terminate a state of emergency by joint resolution at any time.

(4) The governor shall issue an executive order ending the state of emergency on receipt of the Legislature's resolution.

(5) An executive order described in this section shall state:

- (a) the nature of the state of emergency;
- (b) the area or areas threatened; and
- (c) the conditions creating such an emergency or those conditions allowing termination of the state of emergency.

(6) During the continuance of any state of emergency the governor is commander in chief of the military forces of the state in accordance with Utah Constitution Article VII, Section 4, and Title 39, Chapter 1, State Militia.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-207. Expenditures authorized by "state of emergency" declaration.

(1) (a) The director may use funds authorized under this part to provide:

- (i) transportation to and from the disaster scene;
- (ii) accommodations at the disaster scene for prolonged incidents; and
- (iii) emergency purchase of response equipment and supplies in direct support of a disaster.

(b) The commissioner may authorize the use of funds accrued under Title 53, Chapter 2a, Part 10, Energy Emergency Powers of the Governor Act, only if the governor declares a state of emergency as provided under this part.

(2) These funds may not be allocated to a political subdivision unless the political subdivision has demonstrated that it is beyond its capability to respond to the disaster and that no other resources are available in sufficient amount to meet the disaster.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-208. Local emergency -- Declarations.

(1) (a) A local emergency may be declared by proclamation of the chief executive officer of a municipality or county.

(b) A local emergency shall not be continued or renewed for a period in excess of 30 days except by or with the consent of the governing body of the municipality or

county.

(c) Any order or proclamation declaring, continuing, or terminating a local emergency shall be filed promptly with the office of the clerk of the affected municipality or county.

(2) A declaration of a local emergency:

(a) constitutes an official recognition that a disaster situation exists within the affected municipality or county;

(b) provides a legal basis for requesting and obtaining mutual aid or disaster assistance from other political subdivisions or from the state or federal government;

(c) activates the response and recovery aspects of any and all applicable local disaster emergency plans; and

(d) authorizes the furnishing of aid and assistance in relation to the proclamation.

(3) A local emergency proclamation issued under this section shall state:

(a) the nature of the local emergency;

(b) the area or areas that are affected or threatened; and

(c) the conditions which caused the emergency.

(4) The emergency declaration process within the state shall be as follows:

(a) a city, town, or township shall declare to the county;

(b) a county shall declare to the state;

(c) the state shall declare to the federal government; and

(d) a tribe, as defined in Section 23-13-12.5, shall declare as determined under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 5121 et seq.

(5) Nothing in this part affects:

(a) the governor's authority to declare a state of emergency under Section 53-2a-206; or

(b) the duties, requests, reimbursements, or other actions taken by a political subdivision participating in the state-wide mutual aid system pursuant to Title 53, Chapter 2a, Part 3, Statewide Mutual Aid Act.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-209. Orders, rules, and regulations having force of law -- Filing requirements -- Suspension of state agency rules -- Suspension of enforcement of certain statutes during a state of emergency.

(1) All orders, rules, and regulations promulgated by the governor, a municipality, a county, or other agency authorized by this part to make orders, rules, and regulations, not in conflict with existing laws except as specifically provided herein, shall have the full force and effect of law during the state of emergency, when a copy of the order, rule, or regulation is filed with:

(a) the Division of Administrative Rules, if issued by the governor or a state agency; or

(b) the office of the clerk of the municipality or county, if issued by the chief executive officer of a municipality or county.

(2) The governor may suspend the provisions of any order, rule, or regulation of

any state agency, if the strict compliance with the provisions of the order, rule, or regulation would substantially prevent, hinder, or delay necessary action in coping with the emergency or disaster.

(3) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b) and subject to Subsections (3)(c) and (d), the governor may by executive order suspend the enforcement of a statute if:

(i) the governor declares a state of emergency in accordance with Section 53-2a-206;

(ii) the governor determines that suspending the enforcement of the statute is:

(A) directly related to the state of emergency described in Subsection (3)(a)(i);

and

(B) necessary to address the state of emergency described in Subsection

(3)(a)(i);

(iii) the executive order:

(A) describes how the suspension of the enforcement of the statute is:

(I) directly related to the state of emergency described in Subsection (3)(a)(i);

and

(II) necessary to address the state of emergency described in Subsection

(3)(a)(i); and

(B) provides the citation of the statute that is the subject of suspended enforcement;

(iv) the governor acts in good faith;

(v) the governor provides written notice of the suspension of the enforcement of the statute to the speaker of the House of Representatives and the president of the Senate no later than 24 hours after suspending the enforcement of the statute; and

(vi) the governor makes the report required by Section 53-2a-214.

(b) (i) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b)(ii), the governor may not suspend the enforcement of a criminal penalty created in statute.

(ii) The governor may suspend the enforcement of a misdemeanor or infraction if:

(A) the misdemeanor or infraction relates to food, health, or transportation; and

(B) the requirements of Subsection (3)(a) are met.

(c) A suspension described in this Subsection (3) terminates no later than the date the governor terminates the state of emergency in accordance with Section 53-2a-206 to which the suspension relates.

(d) The governor:

(i) shall provide the notice required by Subsection (3)(a)(v) using the best available method under the circumstances as determined by the governor; and

(ii) may provide the notice required by Subsection (3)(a)(v) in electronic format.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-210. Reporting on the suspension or modification of certain statutes or rules or the suspension of the enforcement of a statute.

(1) The governor and the Department of Public Safety shall report the following to the Legislative Management Committee:

(a) a suspension or modification of a statute or rule under Subsection

53-2a-204(1)(j); or

(b) a suspension of the enforcement of a statute under Subsection 53-2a-209(3).

(2) The governor and the Department of Public Safety shall make the report required by this section on or before the sooner of:

(a) the day on which the governor calls the Legislature into session; or

(b) seven days after the date the governor declares the state of emergency to which the suspension or modification relates.

(3) The Legislative Management Committee shall review the suspension or modification of a statute or rule or the suspension of the enforcement of a statute described in Subsection (1) and may:

(a) recommend:

(i) that the governor continue the suspension or modification of the statute or rule or the suspension of the enforcement of the statute; and

(ii) the length of the suspension or modification of the statute or rule or the suspension of the enforcement of the statute;

(b) recommend that the governor terminate the suspension or modification of the statute or rule or the suspension of the enforcement of the statute; or

(c) recommend to the governor that the governor call a special session of the Legislature to review and approve or reject the suspension or modification of the statute or rule or the suspension of the enforcement of the statute.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-211. Acquisition of property for public use -- Compensation of owners.

(1) (a) Upon proclamation of a state of emergency, the governor may purchase or lease public or private property for public use including:

(i) food and medical supplies;

(ii) clothing;

(iii) shelter;

(iv) means of transportation;

(v) fuels;

(vi) oils; or

(vii) buildings or lands.

(b) The governor may not purchase private home storage nor privately owned arms.

(2) (a) The governor may use property purchased under authority of this section for any purpose to meet the needs of an emergency, including its use to relieve want, distress, and disease.

(b) Any property used by the governor to meet the needs of an emergency is a public use.

(3) (a) The governor shall compensate the owner of property taken or used under authority of this section by complying with the procedures established in Title 78B, Chapter 6, Part 5, Eminent Domain.

(b) The governor shall pay for those purchases or leases from the funds

available to the Division of Emergency Management under:

- (i) this part; or
- (ii) Title 53, Chapter 2a, Part 6, Disaster Recovery Funding Act, to the extent provided for in that part.

(4) Nothing in this section applies to or authorizes compensation for the destruction or damage of standing timber or other property in order to provide a fire break or to the release of waters or the breach of impoundments in order to reduce pressure or other danger from actual or threatened flood.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-212. Interstate agreements authorized -- Termination -- Mutual-aid compacts between subdivisions.

(1) The governor is authorized to execute an interstate agreement or compact on behalf of this state with any other state or states only consistent with the powers herein granted concerning matters relating to a disaster affecting or likely to affect this state.

(2) The agreement or compact shall continue in force and remain binding on each party state until the Legislature or the governor of a party state takes action to withdraw. The action is not effective until 30 days after notice thereof has been sent by the governor of such party state desiring to withdraw to the governors of all other party states.

(3) Political subdivisions are authorized to enter into mutual-aid compacts with other political subdivisions within the state of Utah concerning matters involving cooperative disaster response and recovery assistance support, consistent with this chapter.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-213. Authority additional to other emergency authority.

The special disaster emergency authority vested in the governor and political subdivisions of the state pursuant to this part shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other emergency authority otherwise constitutionally or statutorily vested in the governor and political subdivisions of the state.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-214. Prohibition of restrictions on and confiscation of a firearm or ammunition during an emergency.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) (i) "Confiscate" means for an individual in Utah to intentionally deprive another of a privately owned firearm.

(ii) "Confiscate" does not include the taking of a firearm from an individual:

(A) in self-defense;

(B) possessing a firearm while the individual is committing a felony or misdemeanor; or

(C) who may not, under state or federal law, possess the firearm.

(b) "Firearm" has the same meaning as defined in Section 76-10-501.

(2) During a declared state of emergency or local emergency under this part:

(a) neither the governor nor an agency of a governmental entity or political subdivision of the state may impose restrictions, which were not in force before the declared state of emergency, on the lawful possession, transfer, sale, transport, storage, display, or use of a firearm or ammunition; and

(b) an individual, while acting or purporting to act on behalf of the state or a political subdivision of the state, may not confiscate a privately owned firearm of another individual.

(3) A law or regulation passed during a declared state of emergency that does not relate specifically to the lawful possession or use of a firearm and that has attached criminal penalties may not be used to justify the confiscation of a firearm from an individual acting in defense of self, property, or others when on:

(a) the individual's private property; or

(b) the private property of another as an invitee.

(4) (a) An individual who has a firearm confiscated in violation of Subsection (2) may bring a civil action in a court having the appropriate jurisdiction:

(i) for damages, in the maximum amount of \$10,000, against a person who violates Subsection (2);

(ii) for a civil penalty, in the amount of \$5,000 per violation, against a person who violates Subsection (2); and

(iii) for return of the confiscated firearm.

(b) As used in this Subsection (4), "person" means an individual, the governmental entity on whose behalf the individual is acting or purporting to act, or both the individual and the governmental entity.

(5) (a) A law enforcement officer is not subject to disciplinary action for refusing to confiscate a firearm under this section if:

(i) ordered or directed to do so by a superior officer; and

(ii) by obeying the order or direction, the law enforcement officer would be committing a violation of this section.

(b) For purposes of this Subsection (5), disciplinary action might include:

(i) dismissal, suspension, or demotion;

(ii) loss of or decrease in benefits, pay, privileges or conditions of employment; and

(iii) any type of written or electronic indication, permanent or temporary, on the officer's personnel record of the officer's refusal to obey the unlawful order.

(6) (a) If a law enforcement officer commits a violation of this section, the officer's liability in an action brought under Subsection (4)(a) is limited to 5% of the damages and civil penalty allowed under Subsection (4)(a) if the officer can show by clear and convincing evidence that the officer was obeying a direct and unlawful order from a superior officer or authority.

(b) The court shall assess the balance of the damages and civil penalty, the remaining 95%, against the superior officer or authority who ordered or directed the confiscation in violation of this section.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-301. Title.

This part is known as the "Statewide Mutual Aid Act."

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-302. Definitions.

As used in this part:

- (1) "Emergency responder":
 - (a) means a person in the public or private sector:
 - (i) who has special skills, qualification, training, knowledge, or experience, whether or not possessing a license, certificate, permit, or other official recognition for the skills, qualification, training, knowledge, or experience, that would benefit a participating political subdivision in responding to a locally declared emergency or in an authorized drill or exercise; and
 - (ii) whom a participating political subdivision requests or authorizes to assist in responding to a locally declared emergency or in an authorized drill or exercise; and
 - (b) includes:
 - (i) a law enforcement officer;
 - (ii) a firefighter;
 - (iii) an emergency medical services worker;
 - (iv) a physician, nurse, or other public health worker;
 - (v) an emergency management official;
 - (vi) a public works worker;
 - (vii) a building inspector;
 - (viii) an architect, engineer, or other design professional; or
 - (ix) a person with specialized equipment operations skills or training or with any other skills needed to provide aid in a declared emergency.
- (2) "Participating political subdivision" means each county, municipality, public safety district, and public safety interlocal entity that has not adopted a resolution under Section 53-2a-306 withdrawing itself from the statewide mutual aid system.
- (3) "Public safety district" means a local district under Title 17B, Limited Purpose Local Government Entities - Local Districts, or special service district under Title 17D, Chapter 1, Special Service District Act, that provides public safety service.
- (4) "Public safety interlocal entity" means an interlocal entity under Title 11, Chapter 13, Interlocal Cooperation Act, that provides public safety service.
- (5) "Public safety service" means a service provided to the public to protect life and property and includes fire protection, police protection, emergency medical service, and hazardous material response service.
- (6) "Requesting political subdivision" means a participating political subdivision that requests emergency assistance under Section 53-2a-207 from one or more other participating political subdivisions.
- (7) "Responding political subdivision" means a participating political subdivision that responds to a request under Section 53-2a-307 from a requesting political subdivision.

- (8) "State" means the state of Utah.
- (9) "Statewide mutual aid system" or "system" means the aggregate of all participating political subdivisions and the state.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-303. Statewide mutual aid committee.

- (1) (a) There is established a statewide mutual aid committee consisting of:
 - (i) the director, who shall chair the committee;
 - (ii) one or more representatives from state agencies that provide public safety service, appointed by the director;
 - (iii) one or more representatives of counties, appointed by the director after considering recommendations from the Utah Association of Counties;
 - (iv) one or more representatives of municipalities, appointed by the director after considering recommendations from the Utah League of Cities and Towns; and
 - (v) one or more representatives of public safety districts and public safety interlocal entities, appointed by the director after considering recommendations from the Utah Association of Special Districts.
- (b) The term of each member appointed under Subsections (1)(a)(ii) through (v) shall be two years.
- (c) A committee member may not receive compensation for service on the committee in addition to any compensation received as an employee or official of a state agency or participating political subdivision.
- (2) The committee shall meet at least annually to:
 - (a) review the progress and status of the statewide mutual aid system;
 - (b) assist in developing methods to track and evaluate activation of the system;and
 - (c) examine issues facing participating political subdivisions regarding implementation of this part.
- (3) The committee shall develop comprehensive guidelines and procedures that address the operation of the system, including:
 - (a) projected or anticipated costs of responding to emergencies;
 - (b) checklists for requesting and providing assistance;
 - (c) record keeping for participating political subdivisions;
 - (d) reimbursement procedures and other necessary implementation elements and necessary forms for requests; and
 - (e) other records documenting deployment and return of assets.
- (4) The committee may prepare an annual report on the condition and effectiveness of the statewide mutual aid system, make recommendations for correcting any deficiencies, and submit the report to an appropriate legislative committee.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-304. Withdrawal from the statewide mutual aid system.

A county, municipality, public safety district, or public safety interlocal entity may withdraw from the statewide mutual aid system by:

- (1) enacting a resolution declaring that it elects not to participate in the system;
- and
- (2) delivering a copy of the resolution to the director.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-305. Agreements not affected by this part.

Nothing in this part may be construed:

- (1) to limit the state, a county, municipality, local district, special service district, or interlocal entity from entering into an agreement allowed by law for public safety and related purposes; or
- (2) to affect an agreement to which the state, a county, municipality, local district, special service district, or interlocal entity is a party.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-306. Duties of the Division of Emergency Management and participating political subdivisions.

- (1) The division shall:
 - (a) receive and maintain an inventory of the state and local services, equipment, supplies, personnel, and other resources related to participation in Title 53, Chapter 2a, Part 4, Emergency Management Assistance Compact, and this part; and
 - (b) make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, to prepare and coordinate a process and plans so that the division may assist political subdivisions that are acting as agents of the state in mobilizing or demobilizing available assets in response to an intrastate or interstate disaster as provided in Title 53, Chapter 2a, Part 4, Emergency Management Assistance Compact.
- (2) Each participating political subdivision in the Statewide Mutual Aid Act shall:
 - (a) identify potential hazards that could affect the participating political subdivision;
 - (b) conduct joint planning, intelligence sharing, and threat assessment development with contiguous participating political subdivisions and conduct joint training with them at least biennially;
 - (c) identify and inventory the services, equipment, supplies, personnel, and other resources related to participating political subdivision's planning, prevention, mitigation, response, and recovery activities; and
 - (d) adopt and implement the standardized incident management system approved by the division.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-307. Requests for disaster assistance or assistance with an authorized drill or exercise.

- (1) The state or a participating political subdivision may request another participating political subdivision to assist:
 - (a) in preventing, mitigating, responding to, or recovering from a disaster, if the

requesting political subdivision declares a local emergency or the state has declared a state of emergency; or

(b) with a drill or exercise that the state or requesting political subdivision has authorized.

(2) Each request under Subsection (1) shall be:

(a) made by the chief executive officer of the state or participating political subdivision or the officer's designee; and

(b) reported as soon as practical to the director.

(3) (a) A request under Subsection (1) may be communicated orally or in writing.

(b) Each request communicated orally shall be reduced to writing and delivered to the other participating political subdivision:

(i) as soon as practical; or

(ii) within the number of days specified by the director.

(4) In responding to a request under Subsection (1), a responding political subdivision may:

(a) donate assets of any kind to a requesting political subdivision; and

(b) withhold its resources to the extent necessary to provide reasonable protection and services for its own residents.

(5) The emergency response personnel, equipment, and other assets of a responding political subdivision or the state shall be under the operational control of the incident management system of the state or requesting political subdivision, except to the extent that the exercise of operational control would result in a violation of a policy, standard, procedure, or protocol of the responding political subdivision or of the state.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-308. Reimbursement -- Resolving reimbursement disputes.

(1) (a) Each requesting political subdivision shall reimburse each responding political subdivision providing assistance to the requesting political subdivision for any loss or damage suffered or expense or cost incurred by a responding political subdivision in the operation of equipment or in providing a service in response to a request under Section 53-2a-307.

(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a), a responding political subdivision may, in its discretion:

(i) assume some or all of the loss, damage, expense, or cost; or

(ii) loan equipment or donate services to the requesting political subdivision without charge.

(2) (a) A responding political subdivision may request reimbursement from a requesting political subdivision for the costs of providing disaster relief assistance.

(b) Each request for reimbursement shall comply with the procedures and criteria developed by the committee.

(3) If a dispute concerning reimbursement arises between a requesting political subdivision and a responding political subdivision:

(a) the requesting political subdivision and responding political subdivision shall make every effort to resolve the dispute within 30 days after either provides written notice to the other of the other's noncompliance with applicable procedures or criteria;

and

(b) if the dispute is not resolved within 90 days after the notice under Subsection (3)(a), either party may submit the dispute to the committee, whose decision shall be final.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-309. Personnel responding to requests for assistance.

(1) Each person or entity holding a license, certificate, or other permit evidencing qualification in a professional, mechanical, or other skill and responding to a request from a requesting political subdivision shall, while providing assistance during a declared emergency or during an authorized drill or exercise, be considered to be licensed, certified, or permitted in the requesting political subdivision, except as limited by the chief executive officer of the requesting political subdivision.

(2) Each law enforcement officer rendering aid as provided in this part under the authority of a state of emergency declared by the governor, whether inside or outside the officer's jurisdiction, has all law enforcement powers and the same privileges and immunities that the officer has in the officer's own jurisdiction.

(3) Each employee of a responding political subdivision responding to a request by or giving assistance to a requesting political subdivision or the state as provided in this part:

(a) is entitled to:

(i) all applicable workers compensation benefits for injury or death occurring as a result of the employee's participation in the response or assistance; and

(ii) any additional state or federal benefits available for line of duty injury or death; and

(b) is, for purposes of liability, considered to be an employee of the requesting political subdivision.

(4) Each responding political subdivision and its employees are immune from liability arising out of their actions in responding to a request from a requesting political subdivision to the extent provided in Section 63G-7-201.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-310. Severability.

A court order declaring any provision of this part unconstitutional or invalid may not be construed to affect the validity of any other provision of this part.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-401. Title.

This part is known as the "Emergency Management Assistance Compact."

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-402. Compact.

(1) Article I. Purposes and Authorities.

(1) (a) This compact is made and entered into by and between the participating member states which enact this compact, hereinafter called party states. For the purposes of this agreement, the term "states" is taken to mean the several states, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and all U.S. territorial possessions.

(b) The purpose of this compact is to provide for mutual assistance between the states entering into this compact in managing any emergency or disaster that is duly declared by the governor of the affected state, whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, civil emergency aspects of resources shortages, community disorders, insurgency, or enemy attack.

(c) This compact shall also provide for mutual cooperation in emergency-related exercises, testing, or other training activities using equipment and personnel simulating performance of any aspect of the giving and receiving of aid by party states or subdivisions of party states during emergencies, such actions occurring outside actual declared emergency periods. Mutual assistance in this compact may include the use of the states' national guard forces, either in accordance with the National Guard Mutual Assistance Compact or by mutual agreement between states.

(2) Article II. General Implementation.

(2) (a) Each party state entering into this compact recognizes many emergencies transcend political jurisdictional boundaries and that intergovernmental coordination is essential in managing these and other emergencies under this compact. Each state further recognizes that there will be emergencies which require immediate access and present procedures to apply outside resources to make a prompt and effective response to such an emergency. This is because few, if any, individual states have all the resources they may need in all types of emergencies or the capability of delivering resources to areas where emergencies exist.

(b) The prompt, full, and effective utilization of resources of the participating states, including any resources on hand or available from the federal government or any other source, that are essential to the safety, care, and welfare of the people in the event of any emergency or disaster declared by a party state, shall be the underlying principle on which all articles of this compact shall be understood.

(c) On behalf of the governor of each state participating in the compact, the legally designated state official who is assigned responsibility for emergency management will be responsible for formulation of the appropriate interstate mutual aid plans and procedures necessary to implement this compact.

(3) Article III. Party State Responsibilities.

(3) (a) It shall be the responsibility of each party state to formulate procedural plans and programs for interstate cooperation in the performance of the responsibilities listed in this article. In formulating such plans, and in carrying them out, the party states, insofar as practical, shall:

(i) review individual state hazards analyses and, to the extent reasonably possible, determine all those potential emergencies the party states might jointly suffer, whether due to natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster, emergency aspects of resource shortages, civil disorders, insurgency, or enemy attack;

(ii) review party states' individual emergency plans and develop a plan which will

determine the mechanism for the interstate management and provision of assistance concerning any potential emergency;

(iii) develop interstate procedures to fill any identified gaps and to resolve any identified inconsistencies or overlaps in existing or developed plans;

(iv) assist in warning communities adjacent to or crossing the state boundaries;

(v) protect and assure uninterrupted delivery of services, medicines, water, food, energy and fuel, search and rescue, and critical lifeline equipment, services, and resources, both human and material;

(vi) inventory and set procedures for the interstate loan and delivery of human and material resources, together with procedures for reimbursement or forgiveness; and

(vii) provide, to the extent authorized by law, for temporary suspension of any statutes.

(b) The authorized representative of a party state may request assistance of another party state by contacting the authorized representative of that state. The provisions of this agreement shall only apply to requests for assistance made by and to authorized representatives. Requests may be verbal or in writing. If verbal, the request shall be confirmed in writing within 30 days of the verbal request. Requests shall provide the following information:

(i) a description of the emergency service function for which assistance is needed, such as, but not limited to, fire services, law enforcement, emergency medical, transportation, communications, public works and engineering, building inspection, planning and information assistance, mass care, resource support, health and medical services, and search and rescue;

(ii) the amount and type of personnel, equipment, materials and supplies needed, and a reasonable estimate of the length of time they will be needed; and

(iii) the specific place and time for staging of the assisting party's response and a point of contact at that location.

(c) There shall be frequent consultation between state officials who have assigned emergency management responsibilities and other appropriate representatives of the party states with affected jurisdictions and the United States government, with free exchange of information, plans, and resource records relating to emergency capabilities.

(4) Article IV. Limitations.

(4) (a) Any party state requested to render mutual aid or conduct exercises and training for mutual aid shall take such action as is necessary to provide and make available the resources covered by this compact in accordance with the terms hereof; provided that it is understood that the state rendering aid may withhold resources to the extent necessary to provide reasonable protection for such state.

(b) Each party state shall afford to the emergency forces of any party state, while operating within its state limits under the terms and conditions of this compact, the same powers, except that of arrest unless specifically authorized by the receiving state, duties, rights, and privileges as are afforded forces of the state in which they are performing emergency services. Emergency forces will continue under the command and control of their regular leaders, but the organizational units will come under the operational control of the emergency services authorities of the state receiving

assistance. These conditions may be activated, as needed, only subsequent to a declaration of a state of emergency or disaster by the governor of the party state that is to receive assistance or commencement of exercises or training for mutual aid and shall continue so long as the exercises or training for mutual aid are in progress, the state of emergency or disaster remains in effect, or loaned resources remain in the receiving state, whichever is longer.

(5) Article V. Licenses and Permits.

Whenever any person holds a license, certificate, or other permit issued by any state party to the compact evidencing the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical, or other skills, and when such assistance is requested by the receiving party state, such person shall be deemed licensed, certified, or permitted by the state requesting assistance to render aid involving such skill to meet a declared emergency or disaster, subject to such limitations and conditions as the governor of the requesting state may prescribe by executive order or otherwise.

(6) Article VI. Liability.

Officers or employees of a party state rendering aid in another state pursuant to this compact shall be considered agents of the requesting state for tort liability and immunity purposes; and no party state or its officers or employees rendering aid in another state pursuant to this compact shall be liable on account of any act or omission in good faith on the part of such forces while so engaged or on account of the maintenance or use of any equipment or supplies in connection therewith. Good faith in this article shall not include willful misconduct, gross negligence, or recklessness.

(7) Article VII. Supplementary Agreements.

Inasmuch as it is probable that the pattern and detail of the machinery for mutual aid among two or more states may differ from that among the states that are party hereto, this instrument contains elements of a broad base common to all states, and nothing herein contained shall preclude any state from entering into supplementary agreements with another state or affect any other agreements already in force between states. Supplementary agreements may comprehend, but shall not be limited to, provisions for evacuation and reception of injured and other persons and the exchange of medical, fire, police, public utility, reconnaissance, welfare, transportation and communications personnel, and equipment and supplies.

(8) Article VIII. Compensation.

Each party state shall provide for the payment of compensation and death benefits to injured members of the emergency forces of that state and representatives of deceased members of such forces in case such members sustain injuries or are killed while rendering aid pursuant to this compact, in the same manner and on the same terms as if the injury or death were sustained within their own state.

(9) Article IX. Reimbursement.

Any party state rendering aid in another state pursuant to this compact shall be reimbursed by the party state receiving such aid for any loss or damage to or expense incurred in the operation of any equipment and the provision of any service in answering a request for aid and for the costs incurred in connection with such requests; provided, that any aiding party state may assume in whole or in part such loss, damage, expense, or other cost, or may loan such equipment or donate such services to the receiving party state without charge or cost; and provided further, that any two or more

party states may enter into supplementary agreements establishing a different allocation of costs among those states. Article VIII expenses shall not be reimbursable under this provision.

(10) Article X. Evacuation.

(10) (a) Plans for the orderly evacuation and interstate reception of portions of the civilian population as the result of any emergency or disaster of sufficient proportions to so warrant shall be worked out and maintained between the party states and the emergency management or services directors of the various jurisdictions where any type of incident requiring evacuations might occur.

(b) Such plans shall be put into effect by request of the state from which evacuees come and shall include the manner of transporting such evacuees, the number of evacuees to be received in different areas, the manner in which food, clothing, housing, and medical care will be provided, the registration of the evacuees, the providing of facilities for the notification of relatives or friends, and the forwarding of such evacuees to other areas or the bringing in of additional materials, supplies, and all other relevant factors.

(c) Such plans shall provide that the party state receiving evacuees and the party state from which the evacuees come shall mutually agree as to reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses incurred in receiving and caring for such evacuees, for expenditures for transportation, food, clothing, medicines and medical care, and like items. Such expenditures shall be reimbursed as agreed by the party state from which the evacuees come. After the termination of the emergency or disaster, the party state from which the evacuees come shall assume the responsibility for the ultimate support of repatriation of such evacuees.

(11) Article XI. Implementation.

(11) (a) This compact shall become operative immediately upon its enactment into law by any two states; thereafter, this compact shall become effective as to any other state upon its enactment by such state.

(b) Any party state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the same, but no such withdrawal shall take effect until 30 days after the governor of the withdrawing state has given notice in writing of such withdrawal to the governors of all other party states. Such action shall not relieve the withdrawing state from obligations assumed hereunder prior to the effective date of withdrawal.

(c) Duly authenticated copies of this compact and of such supplementary agreements as may be entered into shall, at the time of their approval, be deposited with each of the party states and with the federal emergency management agency and other appropriate agencies of the United States government.

(12) Article XII. Validity.

This part shall be construed to effectuate the purposes stated in Article I hereof. If any provision of this compact is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the constitutionality of the remainder of this part and the applicability thereof to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

(13) Article XIII. Additional Provisions.

Nothing in this compact shall authorize or permit the use of military force by the National Guard of a state at any place outside that state in any emergency for which the

President is authorized by law to call into federal service the militia, or for any purpose for which the use of the Army or the Air Force would in the absence of express statutory authorization be prohibited under Section 1385 of Title 18, United States Code.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-403. Authority of governor to join compact.

The governor of Utah is authorized and directed to execute a compact on behalf of this state with any other state or states joining the Emergency Management Assistance Compact as provided in Section 53-2a-402.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-501. Title.

This part is known as "Interstate Emergency Responder Mutual Aid Agreement."

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-502. Definitions.

As used in this part:

- (1) "Claim" has the same definition as in the following sections, as applicable:
 - (a) Section 6-902, Idaho Code; or
 - (b) Section 63G-7-102, Utah Code Annotated.
- (2) "Emergency":
 - (a) means a situation where it reasonably appears that the life or safety of a person is at peril or real or personal property is at risk of destruction or loss;
 - (b) includes disasters, fires, persons who are lost or missing, boats that are sinking or are in danger of sinking, medical situations where care is needed, and transportation of persons by ambulance; and
 - (c) is not limited in duration to a discrete period of time.
- (3) (a) "Emergency responder" means a person whose duties include providing services to protect property or the life or safety of any person and who is:
 - (i) employed by a governmental entity of another state;
 - (ii) temporarily employed by a governmental entity; or
 - (iii) a volunteer who is serving at the request of a governmental entity.
- (b) "Emergency responder" includes:
 - (i) law enforcement officers, fire fighters, search and rescue personnel, emergency medical technicians, ambulance personnel, Department of Natural Resources employees, park rangers, public utilities workers, and volunteers participating in search and rescue and other emergency management operations; and
 - (ii) persons and parties identified in the interstate mutual aid agreement.
- (4) "Interstate mutual aid agreement" means an agreement that establishes procedures for claims against an out-of-state emergency responder, and that:
 - (a) is established reciprocally between the Utah Highway Patrol and the Idaho State Police;
 - (b) is on file with the Utah Highway Patrol; and

(c) has a duration of one year from the time the agreement is entered into by Utah and Idaho.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-503. Notice of claim requirements.

(1) Any claim against an emergency responder or the responder's employer shall be treated for the purpose of a notice of claim as a claim against the state.

(2) The person making the claim shall comply with:

(a) Title 63G, Chapter 7, Governmental Immunity Act of Utah; and

(b) any notice of claim requirements of the state where the emergency responder resides or is employed as an emergency responder.

(3) The person filing the claim shall provide a copy of the notice of claim with the Idaho secretary of state if the claim is filed in Utah, or with the Utah attorney general if the claim is filed in Idaho.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-504. Emergency responder entering Utah to respond to an emergency.

An emergency responder who enters into Utah in response to a request for assistance by an official or emergency responder of Utah or pursuant to an agreement providing for interstate mutual aid is considered to be responding to an emergency.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-505. Privileges and immunities of law enforcement officers.

Any law enforcement officer of another state and the officer's employer are specifically entitled to the application of this part if the law enforcement officer is empowered to act under Section 19-701, Idaho Code, or an interstate mutual aid agreement.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-506. Privileges and immunities of emergency responders.

(1) Any emergency responder from another state who enters into this state while responding to an emergency has the same authority to act, including providing care, as does any emergency responder of this state.

(2) All privileges and immunities from liability, exemption from law, ordinances, and rules, and any other benefits, which apply to an emergency responder while performing duties in the responder's state of residence or state of employment as a responder, apply when the emergency responder is acting as an emergency responder in Utah.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-507. Legislative findings -- Comity with Idaho.

(1) The Legislature finds, with regard to emergency responders, that:

(a) Title 6, Chapter 9, of the Idaho Code, regarding the governmental immunity laws of Idaho, is consistent with the public policy of Utah; and

(b) based on the legislative finding under Subsection (1)(a), the governmental immunity laws of Idaho apply to any claim, including any lawsuit, brought against an emergency responder, who resides in or is employed as an emergency responder in Idaho, and the emergency responder's employer, based on the emergency responder's actions in Utah when acting as an emergency responder.

(2) The Legislature finds:

(a) the damage caps in the governmental immunity laws of Idaho, although not identical to the damage caps under Section 63G-7-604, Utah Code Annotated, are consistent with the public policy of Utah; and

(b) the damage caps of Idaho apply to any claim, including any lawsuit, brought against an emergency responder, who resides in or is employed as an emergency responder in Idaho, and the emergency responder's employer, based on the emergency responder's actions in Utah when acting as an emergency responder.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-508. Chapter takes effect when Idaho provisions enacted.

(1) This chapter takes effect when statutory provisions are enacted by Idaho that are reciprocal to the provisions of this part.

(2) This part remains in effect as long as the statutory provisions enacted by Idaho under Subsection (1) are in effect.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-601. Title.

This part is known as the "Disaster Recovery Funding Act."

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-602. Definitions.

(1) Unless otherwise defined in this section, the terms defined in Part 1, Emergency Management Act, shall have the same meaning for this part.

(2) As used in this part:

(a) "Declared disaster" means one or more events:

(i) within the state;

(ii) that occur within a limited period of time;

(iii) that involve:

(A) a significant number of persons being at risk of bodily harm, sickness, or death; or

(B) a significant portion of real property at risk of loss;

(iv) that are sudden in nature and generally occur less frequently than every three years; and

(v) that results in:

(A) the president of the United States declaring an emergency or major disaster in the state;

(B) the governor declaring a state of emergency under Title 53, Chapter 2a, Part 2, Disaster Response and Recovery Act; or

(C) the chief executive officer of a local government declaring a local emergency under Title 53, Chapter 2a, Part 2, Disaster Response and Recovery Act.

(b) "Disaster recovery fund" means the State Disaster Recovery Restricted Account created in Section 53-2a-603.

(c) "Emergency preparedness" means the following done for the purpose of being prepared for an emergency as defined by the division by rule made in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act:

(i) the purchase of equipment;

(ii) the training of personnel; or

(iii) the obtaining of a certification.

(d) (i) "Emergency disaster services" means the following:

(A) evacuation;

(B) shelter;

(C) medical triage;

(D) emergency transportation;

(E) repair of infrastructure;

(F) safety services, including fencing or roadblocks;

(G) sandbagging;

(H) debris removal;

(I) temporary bridges;

(J) procurement and distribution of food, water, or ice;

(K) procurement and deployment of generators;

(L) rescue or recovery;

(M) emergency protective measures; or

(N) services similar to those described in Subsections (2)(d)(i)(A) through (M), as defined by the division by rule, that are generally required in response to a declared disaster.

(ii) "Emergency disaster services" does not include:

(A) emergency preparedness; or

(B) notwithstanding whether or not a county participates in the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund created in Section 65A-8-204, any fire suppression or presuppression costs that may be paid for from the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund if the county participates in the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund.

(e) "Governing body" means:

(i) for a county, city, or town, the legislative body of the county, city, or town;

(ii) for a local district, the board of trustees of the local district; and

(iii) for a special service district:

(A) the legislative body of the county, city, or town that established the special service district, if no administrative control board has been appointed under Section 17D-1-301; or

(B) the administrative control board of the special service district, if an

administrative control board has been appointed under Section 17D-1-301.

(f) "Local district" has the same meaning as defined in Section 17B-1-102.

(g) "Local fund" means a local government disaster fund created in accordance with Section 53-2a-605.

(h) "Local government" means:

(i) a county;

(ii) a city or town; or

(iii) a local district or special service district that:

(A) operates a water system;

(B) provides transportation service;

(C) provides, operates, and maintains correctional and rehabilitative facilities and programs for municipal, state, and other detainees and prisoners;

(D) provides consolidated 911 and emergency dispatch service;

(E) operates an airport; or

(F) operates a sewage system.

(i) "Special fund" means a fund other than a general fund of a local government that is created for a special purpose established under the uniform system of budgeting, accounting, and reporting.

(j) "Special service district" has the same meaning as defined in Section 17D-1-102.

Amended by Chapter 117, 2013 General Session

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-603. State Disaster Recovery Restricted Account.

(1) (a) There is created a restricted account in the General Fund known as the "State Disaster Recovery Restricted Account."

(b) The disaster recovery fund shall consist of:

(i) money deposited into the disaster recovery fund in accordance with Section 63J-1-314;

(ii) money appropriated to the disaster recovery fund by the Legislature; and

(iii) any other public or private money received by the division that is:

(A) given to the division for purposes consistent with this section; and

(B) deposited into the disaster recovery fund at the request of:

(I) the division; or

(II) the person giving the money.

(c) The Division of Finance shall deposit interest or other earnings derived from investment of fund money into the General Fund.

(2) Subject to being appropriated by the Legislature, money in the disaster recovery fund may only be expended or committed to be expended as follows:

(a) (i) subject to Section 53-2a-606, in any fiscal year the division may expend or commit to expend an amount that does not exceed \$250,000, in accordance with Section 53-2a-604, to fund costs to the state of emergency disaster services in response to a declared disaster;

(ii) subject to Section 53-2a-606, in any fiscal year the division may expend or commit to expend an amount that exceeds \$250,000, but does not exceed \$1,000,000,

in accordance with Section 53-2a-604, to fund costs to the state of emergency disaster services in response to a declared disaster if the division:

(A) before making the expenditure or commitment to expend, obtains approval for the expenditure or commitment to expend from the governor;

(B) subject to Subsection (5), provides written notice of the expenditure or commitment to expend to the speaker of the House of Representatives, the president of the Senate, the Division of Finance, and the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst no later than 72 hours after making the expenditure or commitment to expend; and

(C) makes the report required by Subsection 53-2a-606(2);

(iii) subject to Section 53-2a-606, in any fiscal year the division may expend or commit to expend an amount that exceeds \$1,000,000, but does not exceed \$3,000,000, in accordance with Section 53-2a-604, to fund costs to the state of emergency disaster services in response to a declared disaster if, before making the expenditure or commitment to expend, the division:

(A) obtains approval for the expenditure or commitment to expend from the governor; and

(B) submits the expenditure or commitment to expend to the Executive Appropriations Committee in accordance with Subsection 53-2a-606(3); and

(iv) in any fiscal year the division may expend or commit to expend an amount that does not exceed \$150,000 to fund expenses incurred by the National Guard if:

(A) in accordance with Section 39-1-5, the governor orders into active service the National Guard in response to a declared disaster; and

(B) the money is not used for expenses that qualify for payment as emergency disaster services; and

(b) subject to being appropriated by the Legislature, money not described in Subsections (2)(a)(i), (ii), and (iii) may be expended or committed to be expended to fund costs to the state directly related to a declared disaster that are not costs related to:

(i) emergency disaster services;

(ii) emergency preparedness; or

(iii) notwithstanding whether a county participates in the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund created in Section 65A-8-204, any fire suppression or presuppression costs that may be paid for from the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund if the county participates in the Wildland Fire Suppression Fund.

(3) The state treasurer shall invest money in the disaster recovery fund according to Title 51, Chapter 7, State Money Management Act.

(4) (a) Except as provided in Subsections (1) and (2), the money in the disaster recovery fund may not be diverted, appropriated, expended, or committed to be expended for a purpose that is not listed in this section.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 63J-1-410, the Legislature may not appropriate money from the disaster recovery fund to eliminate or otherwise reduce an operating deficit if the money appropriated from the disaster recovery fund is expended or committed to be expended for a purpose other than one listed in this section.

(c) The Legislature may not amend the purposes for which money in the disaster recovery fund may be expended or committed to be expended except by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

- (5) The division:
 - (a) shall provide the notice required by Subsection (2)(a)(ii) using the best available method under the circumstances as determined by the division; and
 - (b) may provide the notice required by Subsection (2)(a)(ii) in electronic format.

Amended by Chapter 117, 2013 General Session

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-604. State costs for emergency disaster services.

(1) Subject to this section and Section 53-2a-603, the division may expend or commit to expend money described in Subsection 53-2a-603(2)(a)(i), (ii), or (iii) to fund costs to the state of emergency disaster services if, at the discretion of the division, the expenditure is necessary in response to the disaster.

(2) Money paid by the division under this section to government entities and private persons providing emergency disaster services are subject to Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement Code.

Amended by Chapter 117, 2013 General Session, (Coordination Clause)

Amended by Chapter 117, 2013 General Session

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-605. Local government disaster funds.

(1) (a) Subject to this section and notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in Title 10, Utah Municipal Code, or Title 17, Counties, Title 17B, Limited Purpose Local Government Entities - Local Districts, or Title 17D, Chapter 1, Special Service District Act, the governing body of a local government may create and maintain by ordinance a special fund known as a local government disaster fund.

(b) The local fund shall consist of:

(i) subject to the limitations of this section, money transferred to it in accordance with Subsection (2);

(ii) any other public or private money received by the local government that is:

(A) given to the local government for purposes consistent with this section; and

(B) deposited into the local fund at the request of:

(I) the governing body of the local government; or

(II) the person giving the money; and

(iii) interest or income realized from the local fund.

(c) Interest or income realized from the local fund shall be deposited into the local fund.

(d) Money in a local fund may be:

(i) deposited or invested as provided in Section 51-7-11; or

(ii) transferred by the local government treasurer to the state treasurer under Section 51-7-5 for the state treasurer's management and control under Title 51, Chapter 7, State Money Management Act.

(e) (i) The money in a local fund may accumulate from year to year until the local government governing body determines to spend any money in the local fund for one or more of the purposes specified in Subsection (3).

- (ii) Money in a local fund at the end of a fiscal year:
 - (A) shall remain in the local fund for future use; and
 - (B) may not be transferred to any other fund or used for any other purpose.
- (2) The amounts transferred to a local fund may not exceed 10% of the total estimated revenues of the local government for the current fiscal period that are not restricted or otherwise obligated.
- (3) Money in the fund may only be used to fund the services and activities of the local government creating the local fund in response to:
 - (a) a declared disaster within the boundaries of the local government;
 - (b) the aftermath of the disaster that gave rise to a declared disaster within the boundaries of the local government; and
 - (c) subject to Subsection (5), emergency preparedness.
- (4) (a) A local fund is subject to this part and:
 - (i) in the case of a town, Title 10, Chapter 5, Uniform Fiscal Procedures Act for Utah Towns, except that:
 - (A) in addition to the funds listed in Section 10-5-106, the mayor shall prepare a budget for the local fund;
 - (B) Section 10-5-119 addressing termination of special funds does not apply to a local fund; and
 - (C) the council of the town may not authorize an interfund loan under Section 10-5-120 from the local fund;
 - (ii) in the case of a city, Title 10, Chapter 6, Uniform Fiscal Procedures Act for Utah Cities, except that:
 - (A) in addition to the funds listed in Section 10-6-109, the mayor shall prepare a budget for the local fund;
 - (B) Section 10-6-131 addressing termination of special funds does not apply to a local fund; and
 - (C) the governing body of the city may not authorize an interfund loan under Section 10-6-132 from the local fund; and
 - (iii) in the case of a county, Title 17, Chapter 36, Uniform Fiscal Procedures Act for Counties, except that:
 - (A) Section 17-36-29 addressing termination of special funds does not apply to a local fund; and
 - (B) the governing body of the county may not authorize an interfund loan under Section 17-36-30 from the local fund; and
 - (iv) in the case of a local district or special service district, Title 17B, Chapter 1, Part 6, Fiscal Procedures for Local Districts, except that:
 - (A) Section 17B-1-625, addressing termination of a special fund, does not apply to a local fund; and
 - (B) the governing body of the local district or special service district may not authorize an interfund loan under Section 17B-1-626 from the local fund.
- (b) Notwithstanding Subsection (4)(a), transfers of money to a local fund or the accumulation of money in a local fund do not affect any limits on fund balances, net assets, or the accumulation of retained earnings in any of the following of a local government:
 - (i) a general fund;

- (ii) an enterprise fund;
- (iii) an internal service fund; or
- (iv) any other fund.

(5) (a) A local government may not expend during a fiscal year more than 10% of the money budgeted to be deposited into a local fund during that fiscal year for emergency preparedness.

(b) The amount described in Subsection (5)(a) shall be determined before the adoption of the tentative budget.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-606. Reporting.

(1) By no later than December 31 of each year, the division shall provide a written report to the governor and the Executive Offices and Criminal Justice Appropriations Subcommittee of:

- (a) the division's activities under this part;
- (b) money expended or committed to be expended in accordance with this part;
- (c) the balances in the disaster recovery fund; and
- (d) any unexpended balance of appropriations from the disaster recovery fund.

(2) (a) The governor and the Department of Public Safety shall report to the Legislative Management Committee an expenditure or commitment to expend made in accordance with Subsection 53-2a-603(2)(a)(ii).

(b) The governor and the Department of Public Safety shall make the report required by this Subsection (2) on or before the sooner of:

- (i) the day on which the governor calls the Legislature into session; or
- (ii) 15 days after the division makes the expenditure or commitment to expend described in Subsection 53-2a-603(2)(a)(ii).

(3) (a) Subject to Subsection (3)(b), before the division makes an expenditure or commitment to expend described in Subsection 53-2a-603(2)(a)(iii), the governor and the Department of Public Safety shall submit the expenditure or commitment to expend to the Executive Appropriations Committee for its review and recommendations.

(b) The Executive Appropriations Committee shall review the expenditure or commitment to expend and may:

- (i) recommend that the division make the expenditure or commitment to expend;
- (ii) recommend that the division not make the expenditure or commitment to expend; or
- (iii) recommend to the governor that the governor call a special session of the Legislature to review and approve or reject the expenditure or commitment to expend.

Amended by Chapter 117, 2013 General Session

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-701. Title.

This part is known as the "Hazardous Materials Emergency Act."

Enacted by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-702. Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Commission -- Allocation of responsibilities -- Local planning committees -- Specified federal law considered law of state -- Application to federal agencies and facilities.

(1) (a) The commissioner and the executive director of the Department of Environmental Quality, or their respective designees, are designated as the state's Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Commission for purposes of carrying out all requirements of the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right To Know Act of 1986.

(b) A member may not receive compensation or benefits for the member's service, but may receive per diem and travel expenses in accordance with:

- (i) Section 63A-3-106;
- (ii) Section 63A-3-107; and
- (iii) rules made by the Division of Finance pursuant to Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107.

(2) The Department of Public Safety has primary responsibility for all emergency planning activities under the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right To Know Act of 1986, and shall prepare policy and procedure and make rules necessary for implementation of that act in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act.

(3) The Department of Environmental Quality has primary responsibility for receiving, processing, and managing hazardous chemical information and notifications under the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right To Know Act of 1986, including preparation of policy and procedure, and promulgation of rules necessary for implementation of that act. Funding for this program must be from the appropriation acts.

(4) The Department of Public Safety and the Department of Environmental Quality shall enter into an interagency agreement providing for exchange of information and coordination of their respective duties and responsibilities under this section.

(5) (a) The Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Commission shall appoint a local planning committee for each local planning district that it establishes, as required by the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right To Know Act of 1986, and to the extent possible, shall use an existing local governmental organization as the local planning committee.

(b) (i) Local government members who do not receive salary, per diem, or expenses from the entity that they represent for their service may receive per diem and expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties at the rates established by the Division of Finance under Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107.

(ii) Local government members may decline to receive per diem and expenses for their service.

(6) Requirements of the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right To Know Act of 1986 pertaining to notification and submission of information are the law of this state, and apply equally to federal agencies, departments, installations, and facilities located in this state, as well as to other facilities that are subject to that act.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-703. Hazardous materials emergency -- Recovery of expenses.

(1) (a) The Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Commission may recover from those persons whose negligent actions caused the hazardous materials emergency, expenses incurred by state agencies directly associated with a response to a hazardous materials emergency taken under authority of this part, Title 53, Chapter 2a, Part 1, Emergency Management Act, or Title 53, Chapter 2a, Part 2, Disaster Response and Recovery Act.

(b) The payment of expenses under this Subsection (1) does not constitute an admission of liability or negligence in any legal action for damages.

(c) The Hazardous Chemical Emergency Response Commission may obtain assistance from the attorney general or a county attorney of the affected jurisdiction to assist in recovering expenses and legal fees.

(d) Any recovered costs shall be deposited in the General Fund as dedicated credits to be used by the division to reimburse state and local government agencies for the costs they have incurred.

(2) (a) If the cost directly associated with emergency response exceeds all available funds of the division within a given fiscal year, the division, with approval from the governor, may incur a deficit in its line item budget.

(b) The Legislature shall provide a supplemental appropriation in the following year to cover the deficit.

(c) The division shall deposit all costs associated with any emergency response that are collected in subsequent fiscal years into the General Fund.

(3) Any political subdivision may enact local ordinances pursuant to existing statutory or constitutional authority to provide for the recovery of expenses incurred by the political subdivision.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-801. Title.

This part is known as the "Emergency Interim Succession Act."

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-802. Definitions.

(1) (a) "Absent" means:

- (i) not physically present or not able to be communicated with for 48 hours; or
- (ii) for local government officers, as defined by local ordinances.

(b) "Absent" does not include a person who can be communicated with via telephone, radio, or telecommunications.

(2) "Department" means the Department of Administrative Services, the Department of Agriculture and Food, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Heritage and Arts, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Environmental Quality, the Department of Financial Institutions, the Department of Health, the Department of Human Resource Management, the Department of Workforce Services, the Labor Commission, the National Guard, the Department of Insurance, the Department of Natural Resources,

the Department of Public Safety, the Public Service Commission, the Department of Human Services, the State Tax Commission, the Department of Technology Services, the Department of Transportation, any other major administrative subdivisions of state government, the State Board of Education, the State Board of Regents, the Utah Housing Corporation, the Workers' Compensation Fund, the State Retirement Board, and each institution of higher education within the system of higher education.

(3) "Division" means the Division of Emergency Management established in Title 53, Chapter 2a, Part 1, Emergency Management Act.

(4) "Emergency interim successor" means a person designated by this part to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of an office when the person legally exercising the powers and duties of the office is unavailable.

(5) "Executive director" means the person with ultimate responsibility for managing and overseeing the operations of each department, however denominated.

(6) (a) "Office" includes all state and local offices, the powers and duties of which are defined by constitution, statutes, charters, optional plans, ordinances, articles, or by-laws.

(b) "Office" does not include the office of governor or the legislative or judicial offices.

(7) "Place of governance" means the physical location where the powers of an office are being exercised.

(8) "Political subdivision" includes counties, cities, towns, townships, districts, authorities, and other public corporations and entities whether organized and existing under charter or general law.

(9) "Political subdivision officer" means a person holding an office in a political subdivision.

(10) "State officer" means the attorney general, the state treasurer, the state auditor, and the executive director of each department.

(11) "Unavailable" means:

(a) absent from the place of governance during a disaster that seriously disrupts normal governmental operations, whether or not that absence or inability would give rise to a vacancy under existing constitutional or statutory provisions; or

(b) as otherwise defined by local ordinance.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-803. Emergency interim successor to office of governor.

(1) If the governor is unavailable, and if the lieutenant governor, president of the Senate, and the speaker of the House of Representatives are unavailable to exercise the powers and duties of the office of governor, the attorney general, state auditor, or state treasurer shall, in the order named, exercise the powers and duties of the office of governor until:

(a) the governor, lieutenant governor, president of the Senate, or speaker of the House of Representatives becomes available; or

(b) a new governor is elected and qualified.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection (1), no emergency interim successor to the lieutenant governor, president of the Senate, speaker of the House of

Representatives, attorney general, state auditor, or state treasurer may serve as governor.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-804. Emergency interim successors for state officers.

- (1) By July 1 of each year, each state officer shall:
 - (a) designate three qualified emergency interim successors from within the state officer's department who meet the constitutional qualifications for the office, if any;
 - (b) specify their order of succession;
 - (c) provide a list of those designated successors to the division; and
 - (d) notify emergency interim successors within 30 days of designation.
- (2) (a) If any state officer is unavailable following a disaster, and if the state officer's deputy, if any, is also unavailable, a designated emergency interim successor shall exercise the powers and duties of the office according to the order of succession specified by the state officer.
 - (b) An emergency interim successor other than the attorney general, state auditor, or state treasurer shall exercise the state officer's powers and duties only until:
 - (i) the person exercising the powers and duties of the office of governor appoints a successor to fill the vacancy;
 - (ii) a permanent successor is appointed or elected and qualified as provided by law; or
 - (iii) the state officer, the state officer's deputy, or an emergency interim successor earlier in the order of succession becomes available to exercise or resume the exercise of the powers and duties of the office.
 - (c) An emergency interim successor of the attorney general, state auditor, or state treasurer shall exercise the powers and duties of those offices only until:
 - (i) a permanent successor is appointed or elected and qualified as provided by law; or
 - (ii) the attorney general, state auditor, or state treasurer, their deputy, or an emergency interim successor earlier in the order of succession becomes available to exercise or resume the exercise of the powers and duties of the office.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-805. Division to consult with legislative and judicial branch.

The Division of Emergency Management may consult with the Legislative Management Committee, the Judicial Council, and legislative and judicial staff offices to assist the division in preparing emergency succession plans and procedures.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-806. Place of legislative session.

- (1) If the governor or the governor's interim successor declares a state of emergency or finds that a state of emergency is imminent, and the governor or the interim successor determines that the prescribed place of session is unsafe, the

governor may change the place of session to any place in Utah that the governor considers safe and convenient.

(2) Each legislator shall proceed to the place of session as expeditiously as practicable.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-807. Emergency interim successors for local officers.

(1) By July 1 of each year, each political subdivision officer shall:

- (a) designate three emergency interim successors;
- (b) specify their order of succession; and
- (c) provide a list of those designated successors to the division.

(2) In the event that a political subdivision does not designate emergency interim successors as required under Subsection (1), the order of succession shall be as follows:

- (a) the chief executive officer of the political subdivision;
- (b) the chief deputy executive officer of the political subdivision;
- (c) the chair of the legislative body of the political subdivision; and
- (d) the chief law enforcement officer of the political subdivision.

(3) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law:

(i) if any political subdivision officer or the political subdivision officer's legal deputy, if any, is unavailable, a designated emergency interim successor shall exercise the powers and duties of the office according to the order of succession specified by the political subdivision officer; or

(ii) counties may provide by ordinance that one member of the county legislative body may act as the county legislative body if the other members are absent.

(b) An emergency interim successor shall exercise the powers and duties of the office only until:

- (i) the vacancy is filled in accordance with the constitution or statutes; or
- (ii) the political subdivision officer, the political subdivision officer's deputy, or an emergency interim successor earlier in the order of succession becomes available to exercise the powers and duties of the office.

(4) The legislative bodies of each political subdivision may enact resolutions or ordinances consistent with this part and also provide for emergency interim successors to officers of the political subdivision not governed by this section.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-808. Formalities of taking office.

(1) At the time that they are appointed as emergency interim successors or special emergency judges, emergency interim successors and special emergency judges shall sign prospectively whatever oath is required to enable them to exercise the powers and duties of the office to which they may succeed.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person is required to comply with any other provision of law relative to taking office as a prerequisite to the exercise of the powers or discharge of the duties of an office to which the person succeeds.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-809. Period in which authority may be exercised.

(1) Persons authorized to act as governor, emergency interim successors, and special emergency judges shall exercise the powers and duties of the office to which they succeed only when a disaster has occurred.

(2) (a) Emergency interim successors serve for 30 days after the date the governor or the governor's emergency successor calls the Legislature into special session, unless the unavailability of the elected official ends or an emergency interim successor earlier in the order of succession becomes available before expiration of the 30-day period.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection (2)(a), if the emergency interim successor is serving for a legislator who is killed or resigns, the emergency interim successor shall serve until the legislator's legal replacement is sworn in.

(3) The Legislature, by concurrent resolution, may:

(a) terminate the authority of any or all emergency interim successors and special emergency judges to exercise the powers and duties of their office at any time; and

(b) extend the time during which any or all emergency interim successors and special emergency judges may exercise the powers and duties of their office.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-810. Removal of designees.

Until the persons designated as emergency interim successors or special emergency judges succeed to the exercise of the powers and duties of an office, they shall serve as emergency interim successors or special emergency judges at the pleasure of the designating authority and may be removed and replaced by the designating authority at any time, with or without cause.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-811. Disputes.

Except for factual disputes concerning the office of governor, the governor shall adjudicate any dispute concerning a question of fact arising under this part concerning a state officer. The governor's decision is final.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-812. Governor to declare location of emergency seat of government.

(1) Whenever, due to an emergency resulting from the effects of a disaster, it becomes imprudent, inexpedient, or impossible to conduct the affairs of the state government in Salt Lake City, Utah, the governor shall:

(a) by proclamation, declare an emergency temporary location for the seat of government in Utah; and

(b) take whatever action and issue whatever orders are necessary for an orderly transition of the affairs of the state government to that emergency temporary location.

(2) That emergency temporary location shall remain as the seat of government until the Legislature establishes a new location by law, or until the emergency is declared to be ended by the governor and the seat of government is returned to its normal location.

(3) Local governments may provide, by ordinance, for temporary emergency locations for the seat of government.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-813. Official acts at emergency seat of government -- Validity.

During the time when the seat of government remains at an emergency location, all official acts required by law to be performed at the seat of government by any officer, agency, department, or authority of this state or local government, including the convening and meeting of the Legislature in regular, extraordinary, or emergency session, shall be as valid and binding as when performed at the normal location of the seat of government.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-901. Title.

This part is known as the "Energy Emergency Plan."

Enacted by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-902. Energy emergency plan.

(1) The division shall develop an energy emergency plan consistent with Title 53, Chapter 2a, Part 10, Energy Emergency Powers of the Governor Act.

(2) In developing the energy emergency plan, the division shall coordinate with:

(a) the Division of Public Utilities;

(b) the Division of Oil, Gas, and Mining;

(c) the Division of Air Quality; and

(d) the Department of Agriculture and Food with regard to weights and measures.

(3) The energy emergency plan shall:

(a) designate the division as the entity that will coordinate the implementation of the energy emergency plan;

(b) provide for annual review of the energy emergency plan;

(c) provide for cooperation with public utilities and other relevant private sector persons;

(d) provide a procedure for maintaining a current list of contact persons required under the energy emergency plan; and

(e) provide that the energy emergency plan may only be implemented if the governor declares:

(i) a state of emergency as provided in Title 53, Chapter 2a, Part 2, Disaster

Response and Recovery Act; or

(ii) a state of emergency related to energy as provided in Title 53, Chapter 2a, Part 10, Energy Emergency Powers of the Governor Act.

(4) If an event requires the implementation of the energy emergency plan, the division shall report on that event and the implementation of the energy emergency plan to:

(a) the governor; and

(b) the Public Utilities and Technology Interim Committee.

(5) If the energy emergency plan includes a procedure for obtaining information, the energy emergency plan shall incorporate reporting procedures that conform to existing requirements of federal, state, and local regulatory authorities wherever possible.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-1001. Title.

This part is known as the "Energy Emergency Powers of the Governor Act."

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-1002. Legislative findings and purpose.

(1) The Legislature finds that the lack of energy resources and other energy resource emergencies may threaten the availability of essential services and transportation and the operation of the economy, jeopardizing the peace, health, safety, and welfare of the people of this state.

(2) The Legislature further finds that it is necessary to provide an orderly procedure for anticipating and responding to energy resource shortages and disruptions and to grant, under conditions prescribed in this part, emergency powers to the governor to order involuntary curtailments in the use of energy resources.

(3) The Legislature further finds and declares that it is the policy of this state to assist the United States in effective management and control of factors and situations as contribute to an emergency affecting or likely to affect this state; to cooperate with other states in matters related to an emergency affecting or likely to affect this state; to meet extraordinary conditions in this state arising out of the crisis by taking steps as are necessary and appropriate; and generally to protect the peace, health, safety, and welfare of the people of this state.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-1003. "Energy resources" defined.

As used in this part, "energy resources" includes electricity, natural gas, gasoline and middle distillates, coal, wood fuels, geothermal sources, radioactive materials, and any other resource yielding energy.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-1004. Information-gathering powers -- Subpoena power -- Coordination with other regulatory authorities.

(1) On a continuing basis the governor may obtain all necessary information from energy resource producers, manufacturers, suppliers, and consumers doing business within, and from political subdivisions in, this state as necessary to determine whether shortages or an emergency will require energy resource conservation measures. This information may include, but shall not be limited to:

- (a) sales volumes;
- (b) forecasts of energy resource requirements;
- (c) from manufacturers, suppliers, and consumers, an inventory of energy resources; and
- (d) local distribution patterns of the information described in Subsections (1)(a), (1)(b), and (1)(c).

(2) In obtaining information at any time from energy resource producers, manufacturers, suppliers, or consumers under Subsection (1)(c) and in obtaining any other information under Subsection (1) during a state of emergency proclaimed, the governor may subpoena witnesses, material and relevant books, papers, accounts, records, and memoranda, administer oaths, and cause the depositions of persons residing within or without the state to be taken in the manner prescribed for depositions in civil actions in district courts, to obtain information relevant to energy resources that are the subject of the proclaimed emergency.

(3) In obtaining information under this section the governor shall:

- (a) seek to avoid eliciting information already furnished by a person or political subdivision in this state to a federal, state, or local regulatory authority that is available for the governor's study; and
- (b) cause reporting procedures, including forms, to conform to existing requirements of federal, state, and local regulatory authorities wherever possible.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-1005. Confidential nature of information preserved -- Relief from subpoena -- Unauthorized disclosure as misdemeanor -- Removal from office.

(1) Information furnished pursuant to Section 53-2a-1004 and designated by that person as confidential shall be maintained as confidential by the governor and any person who obtains information which the person knows to be confidential under this part. The governor shall not make known in any manner any particulars of such information to persons other than those specified in Subsection (4). No subpoena or judicial order may be issued compelling the governor or any other person to divulge or make known such confidential information, except when relevant to a prosecution for violation of Subsection (5).

(2) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the use of confidential information to prepare statistics or other general data for publication, so presented as to prevent identification of particular persons.

(3) Any person who is served with a subpoena to give testimony orally or in writing, or to produce books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, agreements, or other documents or records pursuant to this part may apply to any district court of this

state for protection against abuse or hardship in the manner provided by law.

(4) References to the governor in this section include the governor and any other individuals designated for this purpose in writing by the governor.

(5) Any person who wilfully discloses confidential information in violation of this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor and, in addition, may be subject to removal from office or immediate dismissal from public employment.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-1006. Curtailment of energy use -- Standby priorities -- Restriction on involuntary curtailment.

In consultation with appropriate federal and state officials and officials of political subdivisions in this state, the governor shall cause to be established, and revised as appropriate, standby priorities for curtailment in the use of energy resources. Involuntary curtailments, however, may be ordered only by means of executive orders issued pursuant to this part.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-1007. Proclamation of emergency -- Effective period -- Extension of renewal by Legislature.

(1) (a) The governor may issue a proclamation declaring that a state of emergency exists with regard to one or more energy resources if the governor determines that an existing or imminent severe disruption or impending shortage in the supply of one or more energy resources, in this state or elsewhere:

(i) threatens:

(A) the availability of essential services or transportation; or

(B) the operation of the economy; and

(ii) because of the threats described in Subsection (1)(a)(i), jeopardizes the peace, health, safety, and welfare of the people of this state.

(b) The proclamation declaring a state of emergency described in Subsection (1)(a) shall state with specificity the nature of the disruption or shortage in an energy resource.

(c) (i) Within seven calendar days of the day on which the governor issues a proclamation declaring a state of emergency under this section, the Legislative Management Committee shall:

(A) review the proclamation; and

(B) advise the governor on the proclamation.

(ii) The failure of the Legislative Management Committee to meet as required by Subsection (1)(c)(i) does not affect the validity of the proclamation declaring a state of emergency.

(2) (a) A proclamation issued under this section, and any order or rule issued as a result of the proclamation shall continue in effect until 60 days from the date of the proclamation of the state of emergency unless the governor rescinds the proclamation and declares the emergency ended prior to the expiration of this 60-day period.

(b) A proclamation issued within 30 days of the expiration of a prior proclamation

for the same emergency shall be considered a renewal or extension subject to Subsection (3).

(3) A proclamation may be renewed or extended only by joint resolution of the Legislature.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-1008. Curtailment, adjustment, and allocation of energy use by executive orders -- Limitations and considerations in issuance and application.

(1) Upon issuance of a proclamation pursuant to Section 53-2a-1007, the governor in addition may by executive order:

(a) require reduction in energy resource usage and the application of conservation, prevention of waste, and the salvaging of energy resources and the materials, services, and facilities derived therefrom or dependent thereon, by state agencies and political subdivisions in this state;

(b) direct the establishment by state agencies and political subdivisions in this state of programs necessary to implement and comply with federal energy conservation programs where these programs have not theretofore been so established, including, but not limited to, allocation or rationing of energy resources and the distribution of the state's discretionary allotments;

(c) require involuntary curtailments, adjustments, or allocations in the supply and consumption of energy resources applicable to all suppliers and consumers including, but not limited to, specification of the times and manner in which these resources are supplied or consumed; or

(d) prescribe and direct activities promoting the conservation, prevention of waste, and salvage of energy resources and the materials, services, and facilities derived therefrom or dependent thereon, including, but not limited to, the modification of transportation routes and schedules, or the suspension of weight limits or other restrictions from the transportation of energy resources, to the extent permissible under federal law and regulations.

(2) Any restrictions, curtailments, adjustments, or allocations pursuant to Subsection (1) shall:

(a) be ordered and continue only so long as demonstrably necessary for the maintenance of essential services or transportation, or the continued operation of the economy but no longer than the duration of the proclamation;

(b) be applied as uniformly as practicable within each class of suppliers and consumers and without discrimination within a class; and

(c) give due consideration to the needs of commercial, retail, professional, and service establishments whose normal function is to supply goods or services or both of an essential nature, including, but not limited to, food, lodging, fuel, or medical care facilities during times of the day other than conventional daytime working hours.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-1009. Other emergency powers of governor unaffected.

The powers vested in the governor under this part shall be in addition to, and not

in lieu of, any other emergency powers otherwise constitutionally or statutorily vested in the governor.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-1010. Existing agencies to be used in implementation.

The governor shall use, to the extent practicable, existing state boards, commissions, or agencies or officers or employees for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this part.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-1011. Enforcement of orders and rules.

The governor may apply to any district court for appropriate equitable relief against any person violating or failing to carry out the provisions of this part or any order or rule issued pursuant to this part.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-1012. Rules and regulations -- Approval by Legislature.

The board, commission, or agency designated by the governor for carrying out the provisions of this part is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations as are necessary for effective administration of this part with approval of the Legislature.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-1101. Title.

This part is known as the "Search and Rescue Act."

Enacted by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-1102. Search and Rescue Financial Assistance Program -- Uses -- Rulemaking -- Distribution.

(1) (a) "Reimbursable expenses," as used in this section, means those reasonable expenses incidental to search and rescue activities.

(b) "Reimbursable expenses" include:

- (i) rental for fixed wing aircraft, helicopters, snowmobiles, boats, and generators;
- (ii) replacement and upgrade of search and rescue equipment;
- (iii) training of search and rescue volunteers;
- (iv) costs of providing workers' compensation benefits for volunteer search and rescue team members under Section 67-20-7.5; and
- (v) any other equipment or expenses necessary or appropriate for conducting search and rescue activities.

(c) "Reimbursable expenses" do not include any salary or overtime paid to any person on a regular or permanent payroll, including permanent part-time employees of any agency or political subdivision of the state.

(2) There is created the Search and Rescue Financial Assistance Program within the division.

(3) (a) The program shall be funded from the following revenue sources:

(i) any voluntary contributions to the state received for search and rescue operations;

(ii) money received by the state under Section 23-19-42, Section 41-22-34, and Section 73-18-24; and

(iii) appropriations made to the program by the Legislature.

(b) All funding for the program shall be nonlapsing.

(4) The director shall use the money to reimburse counties for all or a portion of each county's reimbursable expenses for search and rescue operations, subject to:

(a) the approval of the Search and Rescue Advisory Board as provided in Section 53-2a-1104;

(b) money available in the program; and

(c) rules made under Subsection (7).

(5) Program money may not be used to reimburse for any paid personnel costs or paid man hours spent in emergency response and search and rescue related activities.

(6) The Legislature finds that these funds are for a general and statewide public purpose.

(7) The division, with the approval of the Search and Rescue Advisory Board, shall make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, and consistent with this act:

(a) specifying the costs that qualify as reimbursable expenses;

(b) defining the procedures of agencies to submit expenses and be reimbursed; and

(c) providing a formula to govern the distribution of available money among the counties for uncompensated search and rescue expenses based on:

(i) the total qualifying expenses submitted;

(ii) the number of search and rescue incidents per county population;

(iii) the number of victims that reside outside the county; and

(iv) the number of volunteer hours spent in each county in emergency response and search and rescue related activities per county population.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-1103. Search and Rescue Advisory Board -- Members -- Compensation.

(1) There is created the Search and Rescue Advisory Board consisting of seven members appointed as follows:

(a) two representatives designated by the Utah Search and Rescue Association, one of whom is from a county having a population of 75,000 or more; and one from a county having a population of less than 75,000;

(b) three representatives designated by the Utah Sheriff's Association, at least one of whom shall be a member of a voluntary search and rescue unit operating in the state, at least one of whom shall be from a county having a population of 75,000 or

more, and at least one of whom shall be from a county having a population of less than 75,000;

(c) one representative of the Division of Emergency Management designated by the director; and

(d) one private citizen appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate.

(2) (a) The term of each member of the board is four years.

(b) A member may be reappointed to successive terms.

(c) When a vacancy occurs in the membership for any reason, the replacement shall be appointed for the unexpired term.

(d) In order to stagger the terms of membership, the members appointed or reappointed to represent the Utah Sheriff's Association on or after May 2, 2005, shall serve a term of two years, and all subsequent terms shall be four years.

(3) A member may not receive compensation or benefits for the member's service, but may receive per diem and travel expenses in accordance with:

(a) Section 63A-3-106;

(b) Section 63A-3-107; and

(c) rules made by the Division of Finance pursuant to Sections 63A-3-106 and 63A-3-107.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-1104. General duties of the Search and Rescue Advisory Board.

The duties of the Search and Rescue Advisory Board shall include:

(1) conducting a board meeting at least once per quarter;

(2) receiving applications for reimbursement of eligible expenses from county search and rescue operations by the end of the first quarter of each calendar year;

(3) determining the reimbursement to be provided from the Search and Rescue Financial Assistance Program to each applicant;

(4) standardizing the format and maintaining key search and rescue statistical data from each county within the state; and

(5) disbursing funds accrued in the Search and Rescue Financial Assistance Program, created under Section 53-2-107, to eligible applicants.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 295, 2013 General Session

53-2a-1201. Title.

This part is known as the "Facilitating Business Rapid Response to State Declared Disasters Act."

Enacted by Chapter 376, 2014 General Session

53-2a-1202. Definitions.

As used in this part:

(1) "Declared state disaster or emergency" means a declared disaster as defined in Section 53-2a-602.

(2) "Disaster- or emergency-related work" means repairing, renovating,

installing, building, rendering services, or other business activities that relate to infrastructure that has been damaged, impaired, or destroyed by a declared state disaster or emergency.

(3) "Disaster period" means a period that begins within 10 days after the first day of a declared state disaster or emergency and that extends for a period of 60 calendar days after the end of the declared state disaster or emergency.

(4) "Infrastructure" means property and equipment owned or used by communications networks, electric generation systems, transmission and distribution systems, gas distribution systems, water pipelines, and related support facilities that serve multiple customers or citizens, including real and personal property, such as buildings, offices, power and communication lines and poles, pipes, structures, and equipment.

(5) "Out-of-state business" means a business entity that:

(a) has no presence in the state, other than any prior disaster- or emergency-related work, and conducts no business in the state, and whose services are requested by a registered business or by a state or local government for purposes of performing disaster- or emergency-related work in the state; and

(b) has no registration or tax filings or presence sufficient to require the collection or payment of a tax in the state prior to the declared state disaster or emergency.

(6) "Out-of-state employee" means an employee who does not work in the state, except for disaster- or emergency-related work during the disaster period.

(7) "Registered business" means a business entity that is currently registered to do business in the state prior to the declared state disaster or emergency.

Enacted by Chapter 376, 2014 General Session

53-2a-1203. Business and employee status during disaster period.

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision, an out-of-state business that conducts operations within the state for purposes of performing work or services related to a declared state disaster or emergency during the disaster period:

(a) is not considered to have established a level of presence that would require that business to be subject to any state licensing or registration requirements, provided that the out-of-state business is in substantial compliance with all applicable regulatory and licensing requirements in its state of domicile, including:

- (i) unemployment insurance;
- (ii) state or local occupational licensing fees;
- (iii) public service commission regulation; or
- (iv) state or local licensing or regulatory requirements; and

(b) is exempt from the registration requirements under Title 16, Corporations, Title 42, Names, and Title 48, Partnership; and

(c) shall, within a reasonable time after entry, upon the request of the Labor Commission or the Department of Insurance, confirm that it is in compliance with Subsections 34A-2-406(1)(a), (1)(b), and (2).

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision, an out-of-state employee who performs disaster- or emergency-related work specific to a declared state disaster or emergency

during the disaster period is not subject to any state licensing or registration requirements provided that the out-of-state employee is in substantial compliance with all applicable regulatory and licensing requirements in the employee's state of residence or state of employment.

(3) (a) Income taxation related to an out-of-state employee or an out-of-state business is as provided in:

- (i) Title 59, Chapter 7, Corporate Franchise and Income Taxes; and
- (ii) Title 59, Chapter 10, Individual Income Tax Act.

(b) Sales and use taxation during a disaster period is as provided in Title 59, Chapter 12, Sales and Use Tax Act.

(c) Any property brought into the state temporarily during the disaster period is not subject to any state or local ad valorem taxes under Title 59, Chapter 2, Property Tax Act.

Enacted by Chapter 376, 2014 General Session

53-2a-1204. Business or employee activity after disaster period.

Any out-of-state business or out-of-state employee that remains in the state after the disaster period will become subject to the state's normal standards for establishing presence or residency, or doing business in the state.

Enacted by Chapter 376, 2014 General Session

53-2a-1205. Administration -- Notification and procedures.

(1) Any out-of-state business that enters the state shall, within a reasonable time after entry, not to exceed 30 days, provide to the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing a statement that it is in the state for purposes of responding to the disaster or emergency, which statement shall include the business's:

- (a) name;
- (b) state of domicile;
- (c) principal business address;
- (d) federal tax identification number;
- (e) date of entry;
- (f) contact information; and
- (g) evidence of compliance with the regulatory or licensing requirements in

Section 53-2a-1203, such as a copy of applicable permits or licenses.

(2) Any affiliate of a registered business in the state and any out-of-state business that is registered as a public utility in another state and that is providing assistance under the terms of a utility multistate mutual aid agreement shall not be required to provide the information required in Subsection (1), unless requested by the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing within a reasonable period of time.

(3) An out-of-state business or an out-of-state employee that remains in the state after the disaster period shall complete state and local registration, licensing, and filing requirements that establish the requisite business presence or residency in the state.

(4) The Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing shall:

- (a) make rules necessary to implement Subsection (3);
- (b) develop and provide forms or online processes; and
- (c) maintain and make available an annual report of any designations made pursuant to this section.

Enacted by Chapter 376, 2014 General Session